

CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Completion of the Great Undertaking.

Interesting Details of the Mode of Construction, Cost and Other Particulars.

&c., &c., &c.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1886.
The great Lake Tunnel, which this city has been constructing for the last two and a half years, is at last a successful success. At four o'clock this morning only thirteen inches of excavation remained for removal. The telegraph will inform you, on Monday next, of the completion of the work. With that telegram it will be interesting to the million readers of the *TRIBUNE* to read a complete historical sketch and correct, descriptive detail of this Lake Tunnel, which has been pronounced one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill ever attempted in the history of human enterprise.

For a long time previous to the year 1863 the impurity of the water supplied for drinking purposes was the chief objection to residing in Chicago. The water of the Chicago river, reeking with the discharge of numerous pig houses, breweries and distilleries, could often be detected in a sickening, disgusting and nauseating effluvia, which made the drinking water supplied by the water works of Chicago unfit for the use of man. This water was pumped from the shore of the lake, three-quarters of a mile north of the mouth of the river. And, horrible reality, the winds drifted the concentrated air of sewerage from the river, along the shore of the lake, to the very mouth of the inlet pipe at the water works, where, in a slightly diluted state, it was pumped up and to the city, through one hundred and thirty-one miles of pipe and hydrants, for use in the kitchens and dining rooms of the restaurant, whence they had been discharged from the hydrant.

The contamination of the lake water rapidly increased. All sorts of filthy refuse found their way into the pits and kettles and pans of the agitated population. Even revolting fragments of human flesh and bone, from the dissecting rooms of medical colleges, came floating back from their original place of disposal, and were thrown up and then to the city pumpers. And the disgusting portions of dissected corpses were not unfrequently seen on the pavement, whence they had been discharged from the hydrant.

The nuisance having at length become utterly intolerable, the municipal authorities, impressed with the necessity of devising a plan to procure pure water, gave their earnest attention to the subject, and, after considering numerous schemes, finally resolved to construct a tunnel, to be three miles in length under the waters of Lake Michigan. It was found that while the deleterious and corrupting influence of the river are perceptible at a considerable distance along the lake at a distance of one mile from the shore is always free from impurity. Its purity increases until, at the distance of three miles, it is as pure and clear as the purest and clearest spring water in the world.

The tunnel project was received with enthusiasm and by many eminent scientific gentlemen whose opinions were solicited. The full realization of the undertaking, the possibility of failure, and the condemnation which would be their in case of such failure, the city authorities weighed the project with care, and finally decided that their action is attested by the fact of success and triumph of the undertaking.

It was admitted at the outset that the chances of success would be determined beyond personal effort. The project was not to be a mere foundation of clay or rock, it would be useless to attempt the undertaking. The presence of quicksand and water, and the possibility of being driven out of the water by the water, were the chief dangers.

Boring for an artesian well at a point very near the spot where it would be necessary to construct the tunnel, the project was found to be a very difficult one. The project was found to be a very difficult one. The project was found to be a very difficult one.

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proceeded with vigor, the average rate of progress being, for the first year, ten feet per day. Night and day the miners continued to push farther and still farther. Slowly but surely, out from the darkness of the earth, the light of day came. On the 24th day of July, 1886, when the certainty of success was assured, and the late terminus of the tunnel was reached at the shore of the lake, the miners were ordered to hold on to the northwestern horizon. At seven o'clock on the morning of that day the miners had reached out under the lake to a distance of 3,000 feet from the shore. But why certain of success, with less than one third the total distance accomplished?

It was feared from the inception of the great undertaking that the one insurmountable obstacle to success would be the difficulty of sinking the outer shaft through the rock of the lake. The lake is composed of a hard, crystalline material, which is an obstacle of insurmountable magnitude. When it is considered that the waters of Lake Michigan, when heated into steam, are equal in weight to the water of the lake, and that the water of the lake is equal in weight to the water of the lake, it is not surprising that the water of the lake is equal in weight to the water of the lake.

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FROM ALBANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

The United States Senatorship—Workings of the Wire Pullers and Manipulators.

ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1886.

Next to the agitation produced by the struggle for power in the New York Central Railroad corporation, upon which the majority of my most recent communications from this capital have turned, is that now pervading political circles over the coming question of the senatorship of Senator Harris. The Central railroad only apparently reaches the stockholders of that mammoth corporation; but in reality it is felt by all the other railroad organizations and commercial interests of the country. So, too, the Senator question seems only to concern Senator Harris, Horace Greeley, Governor Fenton, and somewhat Judges Dana, Ward Hunt, Noah Davis, James C. Smith, of Ontario; Charles B. Sedgwick, ex-Lieutenant Governor Alvord, Roscoe Conkling, Lyman Tremaine, Calvin T. Hazard, George William Curtis, and John A. Griswold; but in reality it is shaking all the political circles and combinations in the country, more than did the late election of Governor. While small fry politicians were twining their sterile egos about the words, "It is a question of the senatorship of the United States," a few old heads of the Wood-Harris-Greeley-Morgan stamp were looking after the Legislature on the question of the forthcoming Senatorship. Nobody has forgotten how Edwin D. Morgan was repeatedly made Governor and United States Senator, nor how Harris slipped in between Evans and Greeley. Evans was the "old man's" candidate at the precise time when the "old man's" political fortunes were at their full zenith. "H. G." at that time had an indisputable majority of the republicans of the Legislature, but, as I remember, his troops were badly officered. Charles Augustus Dana, then "H. G.'s" friend, and Camp, the scold, led with all the means supposed to be requisite, but they did not comprehend the canvass of means, numbers or members. All that while Harris, having found that the forces of Wood for Evans and Field, O'Dwyer & Co. for Greeley were nearly balanced, stood stoutly with his dozen professional friends, threatening both sides to go over, first to one side and then to the other. Well do I remember the sequel. Wood took Harris into the Governor's room while the canvass was seething, and in fifteen minutes struck a bargain which transferred Evans's friends over bodily to Harris. I am particular in these reminiscences, because they have an essential bearing on the pending conflict. Just as the late Abraham Lincoln was constrained to place the federal officials of this State and also the State Department with its patronage into the hands of Messrs. Wood and Seward as the price of their support after the Chicago Convention of 1860, so Judge Harris promised to place his personal power and patronage at the disposal of the "old man's" friends, in return for their support for United States Senator at the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The Senator kept his word, although both parties despised each other on account of the transaction. "T. W." put money in his purse as the result, and so did "Brother Ham."

But instead of love hatred came, and was the offering of the alliance. This fact cropped out rather unexpectedly in the autograph letter of Senator Harris to Mayor O'Dwyer on the occasion of the imputed libel, which was afterwards tried with so much political excitement. From that time to the present "T. W." has been determined that Senator Harris shall not, while the Senator has been equally determined that he will be re-elected to the Senatorship. "T. W." plan was to elect some conservative and democratic members to the Assembly to hold the balance of the Harris hands, on falling out, to have it all over for another year.

The retiring Senator's point was to secure the Legislature at all hazards, no matter what became of the residue of the ticket. Senator Harris accordingly turned his attention to the nomination of his particular friends whenever an available man of his peculiar persuasion could be found. Not only was their nomination looked after, but their election was attended to. It is said that the Senator's "brother Ham" has been quite fortunate in the matter of contacts during the senatorship; but however that may be, they were enabled to put considerable money into the late canvass on their own account, and it will be told in the senatorial election in January. So, you may count confidently on two or three members of Harris men to start with the Senator in the last contest, and the Senator will be elected. These will also be to be named in the struggle. The loss of Clark B. Cochrane, of this city, and George S. Pierce, of Ulster, will, however, seriously damage his chances. Besides the incumbents will have more than an implied understanding that Governor Fenton should contribute all the power of his position towards the Senator's re-election, as a condition precedent to the Governor's re-election. To this end the question was under the control of the Governor's opponents, who used only to have elected the Governor, and the Governor's opponents, who used only to have elected the Governor.

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the election "T. W." instinctively discerned that the movement was going generally to the Philadelphia movement, and he was not slow to see that the conservative party had not been so successful as it seemed. He had never been for Dix at all, because he had always been for Fremont. But his hold on Washington would not be relaxed. He must, however, prepare the way for the President's disapproval by disowning Hoffman and all other defeated candidates; but some of the elected members of Congress, and some of the elected members of the House, were not so easily won over. They were again discovered the Machiavellian policy and address of the wily "T. W." Knowing by experience of the imprudence of several constituents between New York and Omaha, he looked out for the nominations on both sides in the intermediate districts, and where he knew it was for his interests to have radicals (so called) and conservatives (so called) in the same district, he was not slow to do so. He was not slow to do so. He was not slow to do so.

SHERMAN AND CAMPBELL.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Ministers in Havana—Reception by the Captain-General—The Successors to Remain There a Week to Await News from Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1886.

The steamer Liberty, Captain Rollins, from Havana on the 20th inst., arrived at Baltimore on the 25th inst., and brings us interesting and important news.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., an American war steamer here in sight, which alone is always a topic of interest here. But you may imagine our surprise when we learned that it was the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Commodore James Alden, as we thought her to be on her way to Vera Cruz. Knowing as we all did from your columns the purpose of her voyage and the eminent persons whom she conveyed, her arrival at this port created a glowing sensation, which we had not experienced for a long time past.

The names of the passengers, all more or less distinguished, are: Lieutenant General Wm. T. Sherman and Colonel Andreu, Chief of Staff; the Hon. Lewis B. Campbell, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Mexico; Mr. E. L. Plumb, Secretary of Legation; Henry Conquest, Clerk, Private Secretary; Lieutenant Commander Preble, Captain Bishop, Captain Alfred Taylor, Dr. Lyon, and other gentlemen more or less connected with this embassy.

Soon after the *Susquehanna* anchored up the bay, the Captain General sent a deputy on board, with many congratulations on their safe arrival, and to offer the honors due to the rank of General Sherman and the United States Minister on board. In the course of the morning the corresponding salutes were fired in exchange with the *Susquehanna*, the Spanish ship-of-war in port and the forts.

THE PARTY ON SHORE.
In the afternoon the party disembarked, and a sufficient number of carriages having been pre-arranged for the occasion, while Senator Miguel de Embil had sent his own carriage for General Sherman and suite; Mr. Minor, our Consul General, accompanied the party through the town and round the suburbs, up to the Cerra. After calling upon a few friends, where they partook of some refreshments, General Sherman, Hon. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Minor and one or more of the party, dined at the residence of a congenial friend.

AT THE OPERA.
Towards evening the General and friends had a promenade in the park, and then they went to the opera house to hear the opera, or *Le Fugitif de Polono*. Senator Embil had placed his private box at the disposal of the party; but this was graciously declined, and the party occupied the box of the General. The opera was a very fine one, and the party enjoyed it very much. The General and friends were very much interested in the opera, and the party enjoyed it very much.

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BOOK NOTICES.

THE PORTFOLIO WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. Complete edition. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

This compact little volume presents in diminutive but clear and distinct type all of Tennyson's poems. It every way justifies its outside title of "Diamond Edition."

FLOWERS-DE-LUCE. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

BYRONIC. A Tale of Acadia. By Henry W. Longfellow.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By James Russell Lowell.

MAUD MULLEN. By John G. Whittier. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

These four elegantly illustrated volumes are the first instalment of the holiday books which, in anticipation of Christmas and New Year, are beginning to illuminate the bookshelves throughout the land. The poems themselves, of course, are a perennial charm, independent of their illustrations, but the latter challenge special attention at this date. Those of "Flowers-de-Luce" are by H. Fenn, G. Perkins, S. Eytling, Jr., Wm. Vaud and S. Colman, Jr. Those of "Byronic" are by W. O. C. Darley. Those of "The Vision of Sir Launfal" are by K. Eytling, Jr., and those of "Maud Muller" by W. J. Hennesey. All are engraved by A. V. S. Anthony, except a few in "Maud Muller" by Marsh and by Davis. Wood engraving has not hitherto attained in this country, even when applied to the most costly publications, a high degree of excellence. But a marked improvement is already visible. The use of the hand press is almost indispensable for wood cuts, and we must add that the rare and delicate touch of woman's hand has already proved its value in this department of artistic labor. It offers a new and tempting field in which we are confident, woman's work will successfully combine the useful and the ornamental. To alter Burns' lines:—
The 'prentice hand will be for man,
But let us have the women, O!

THE CULPRIT FAY. A Poem. By Joseph Rodman Drake.

OUR ARTIST IN PERSIA. (Fifty Drawings on Wood.) Leaves from the sketch Book of a Traveller, during the Winter of 1865-6, by Geo. W. Carleton, Author of "Our Artist in Cuba," &c. Carleton, New York.

The first of the preceding volumes is a superb edition of "The Culprit Fay," which has been truly described as "the most poetical of American poems." It is enriched with one hundred illustrations by Arthur Lepp.

In the second "Our Artist" carries us to Persia as he carried us last year to Cuba, and amuses us with similar contortions of pen and pencil. We should be delighted to make such yearly trips with him until he shall have circumnavigated the globe and put a giraffe (or fun) around the earth, like Puck.

RED LETTER DAYS IN APPLETON. By Gail Hamilton. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

STORIES OF MANY LANDS. By Grace Greenwood. Ticknor & Fields.

THAT GOOD OLD TIME: OR, OUR FRESH AND SALT TURTLES. By Vienn Moustache. Hurd & Houghton, New York.

THE KING'S KING. By Theodore Tilton. Hurd & Houghton.

GENERAL LEE AND SANTA FE. By Mrs. Louise Clark. Hilecock & Co., New York.

This is another instalment of Holiday books, but particularly interesting for the delectation of the little people. "Red Letter Days" gives fresh proof of Gail Hamilton's talent for telling stories to children—a rare and happy faculty. Grace Greenwood in her "Stories" tells children about children in many lands, England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, France and Italy, and in our own land. Little can be said in praise of the indifferent pictures in these two books. But such artists as Winslow Homer and F. H. D. Bear have furnished the illustrations of "That Good Old Time," a lively narrative of the adventures of five Boston boys, and their two instructors and companions, fifty years ago, in a six months residence on one of the rocky promontories which jut out from the eastern coast of Massachusetts. "The King's King" is illustrated by Frank Jones, and its red lettered and illuminated pages are quite dazzling. Mrs. Louise Clark's Christmas Gift to her Little Southern Friends" will be welcomed by many who have not visited for four weary years of war the *Susquehanna*, the Spanish ship-of-war in port and the forts.

THE SOUTHERN PICTORIAL PRIMER AND FIRST READER—THE SOUTHERN ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK—THE SOUTHERN FIRST READER—THE SOUTHERN SECOND READER—THE SOUTHERN THIRD READER—THE SOUTHERN FOURTH READER—THE SOUTHERN FIFTH READER—THE SOUTHERN SIXTH READER—THE SOUTHERN SEVENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN EIGHTH READER—THE SOUTHERN NINTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN ELEVENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWELFTH READER—THE SOUTHERN THIRTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN FOURTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN FIFTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN SIXTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN SEVENTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN EIGHTEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN NINETEENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTIETH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-FIRST READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-SECOND READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-THIRD READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-FOURTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-FIFTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-SIXTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-SEVENTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-EIGHTH READER—THE SOUTHERN TWENTY-NINTH READER—THE SOUTHERN THIRTIETH READER—THE SOUTHERN 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